## Preliminary Campbell-Bozorgnia NGA-West2 GMPE for USGS Evaluation

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#### Data Selection Criteria

#### **Data Selection Criteria**

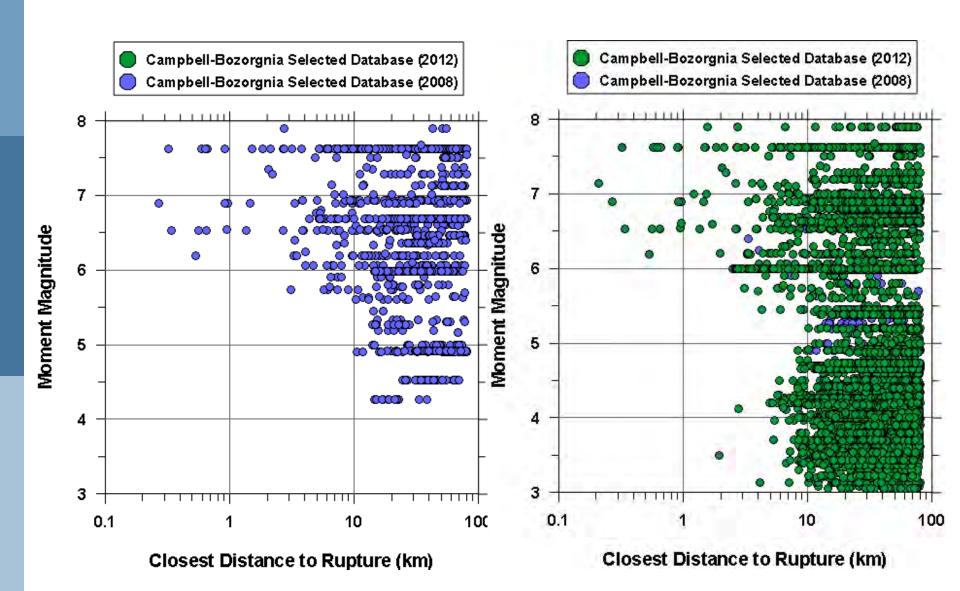
#### Earthquakes

- $\mathbf{M} = 3.0-5.5$  California events
- **M** = 5.5–7.9 California and global events
- Known focal mechanism or fault type
- Class 1 events using 10 km CR<sub>1B</sub> criteria

#### Sites

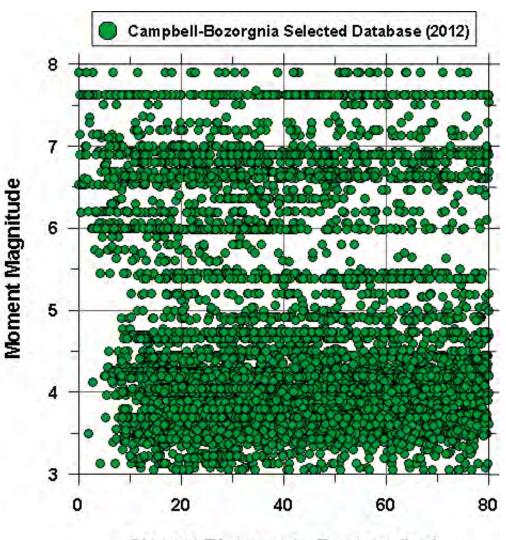
- Free field (shelters, non-embedded bldgs.)
- V<sub>S30</sub> known or estimated (via proxies)
- $R_{RUP} \le 80$  km (geometric attenuation only)
- $N \ge 5$  (M<5.5),  $N \ge 3$  (5.5≤M<6.5),  $N \ge 1$  (M≥6.5)

#### CB08 vs. CB12 Databases



#### CB08 vs. CB12 Databases

- CB12 data
  - $N_{eq} = 280$
  - $N_{rec} = 6525$
- CB08 data
  - $N_{eq} = 64$
  - $N_{rec} = 1561$

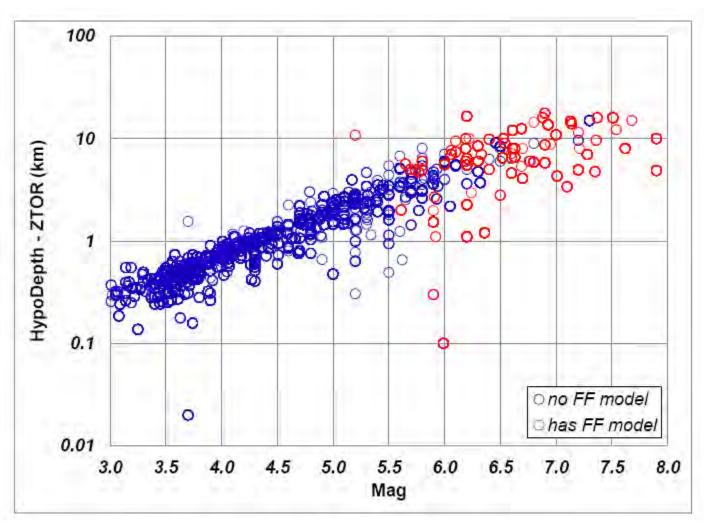


Closest Distance to Rupture (km)

# Changes from 2008 NGA-West1 GMPE

- Quadralinear magnitude scaling term
  - Additional hinge at M=4.5
  - No longer overpredicts small M
- Hanging-Wall term from simulations
  - Functional form from Donahue study
  - Function of R<sub>x</sub>, rupture dip and width
  - Peaks over bottom edge of fault
  - CB08 distance filter off rupture plane

- Hypocentral depth term
  - Ground motion increases for H<sub>HYP</sub>>7 km
  - Statistically preferred over Z<sub>TOR</sub>
  - Can use  $H_{HYP} = f(Z_{TOR})$  proxy (next slide)
- Fault mechanism term
  - No longer depth-dependent
  - Goes away at small magnitudes
- Rupture plane dip term
  - Ground motion increases with dip
  - Goes away at large magnitudes



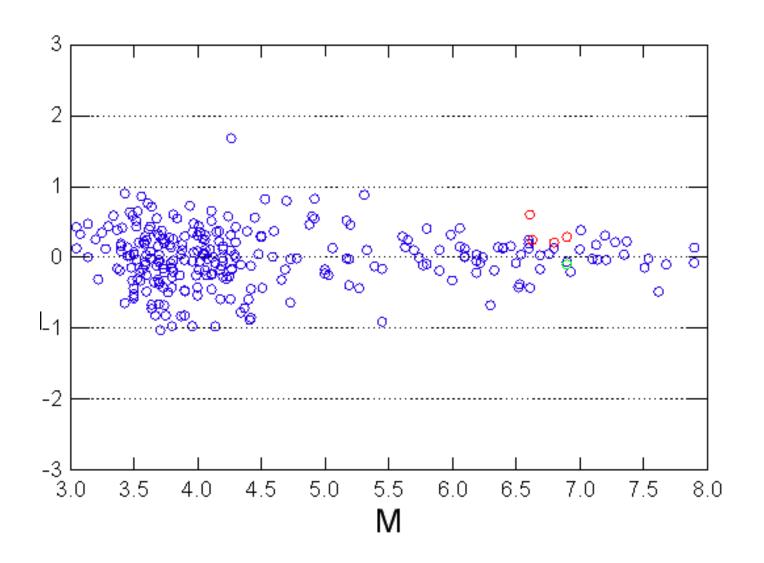
Courtesy: Abrahamson, Chiou, Kishida, Bozorgnia

- Shallow site-response (V<sub>S30</sub>) term
  - Retained Walling et al. nonlinear model
  - Different linear dependence in Japan
  - Japan model bilinear (hinge at 200 m/sec)
- Sediment-depth (Z<sub>2.5</sub>) term
  - California: SCEC CVM-S4, SFBA CVM-08.3.0
  - Japan: NIED Velocity Model
  - Retained Day basin model for Z<sub>2.5</sub>>3 km
  - Deep basin term same for Calif. and Japan
  - Shallow (Z<sub>2.5</sub><1 km) term differs in Japan

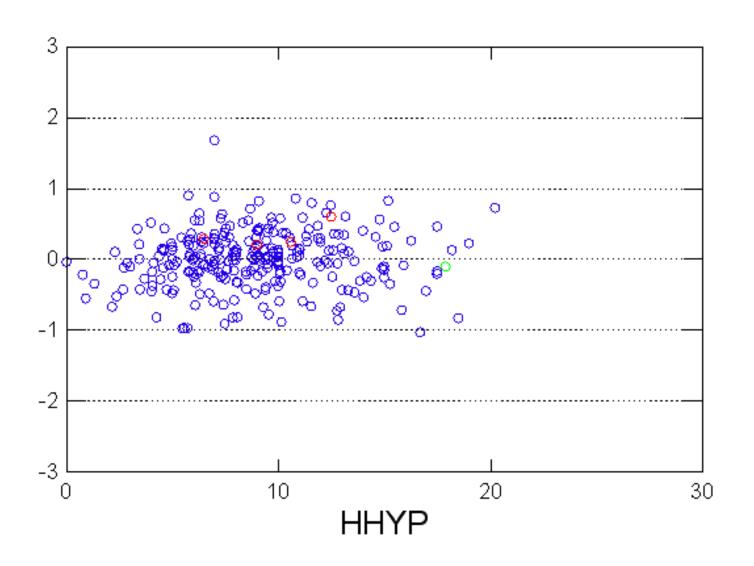
- Standard deviations
  - Similar to CB08 for  $\mathbf{M} \geq 5.5$
  - Larger for **M** < 5.5

## Distribution of Residuals

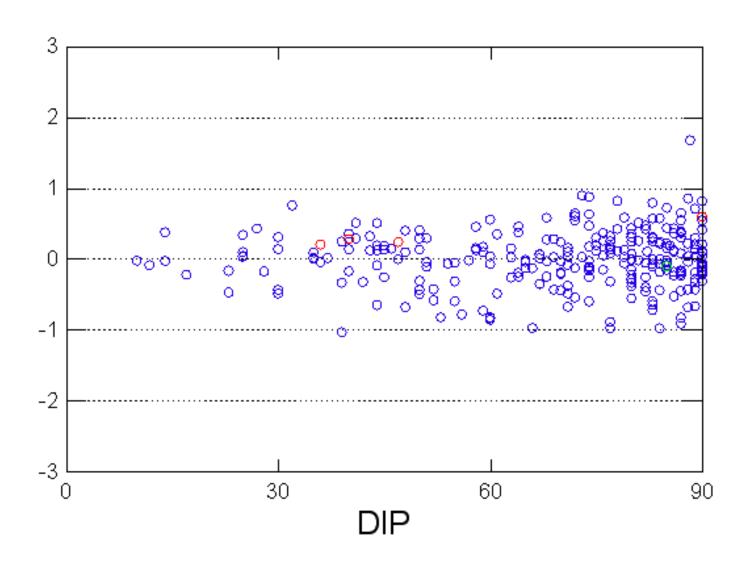
#### Between-Event vs. Magnitude



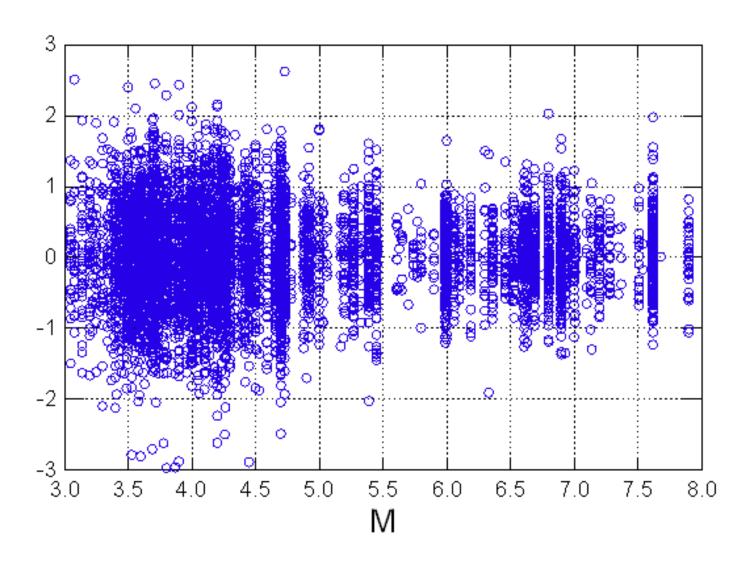
#### Between-Event vs. Depth



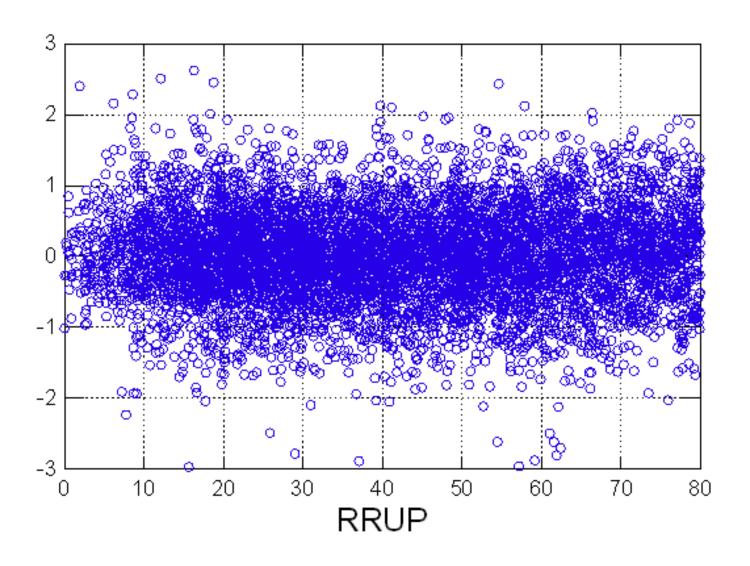
#### Between-Event vs. Dip



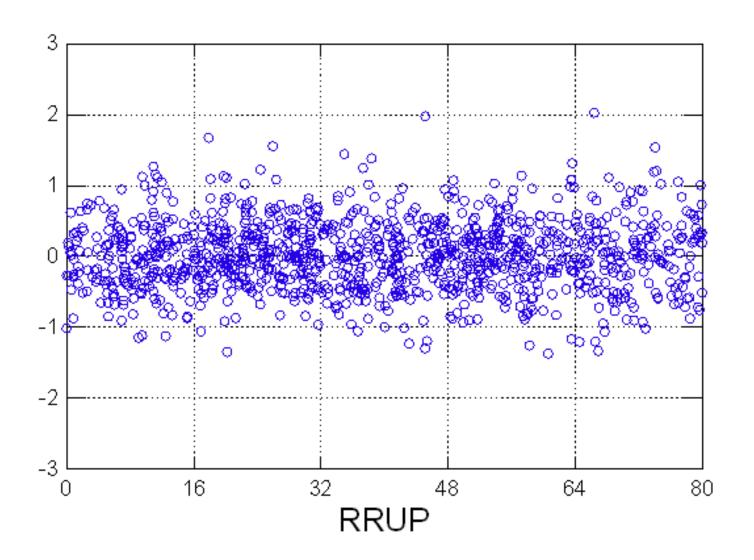
#### Within-Event vs. Magnitude



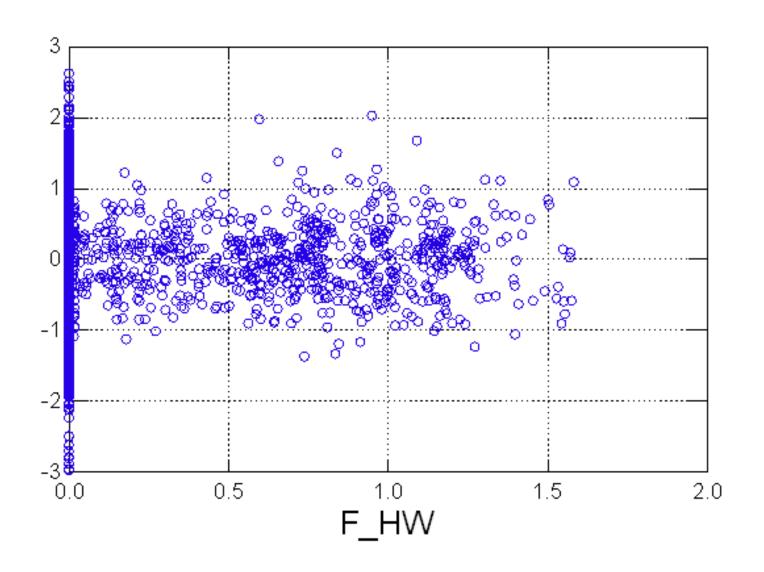
## Within-Event vs. R<sub>RUP</sub> (All M)



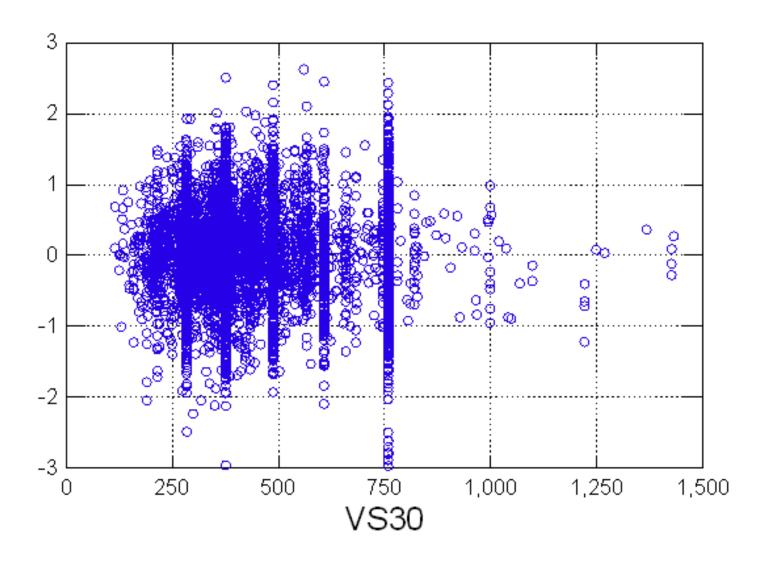
## Within-Event vs. $R_{RUP}$ (M>6.5)



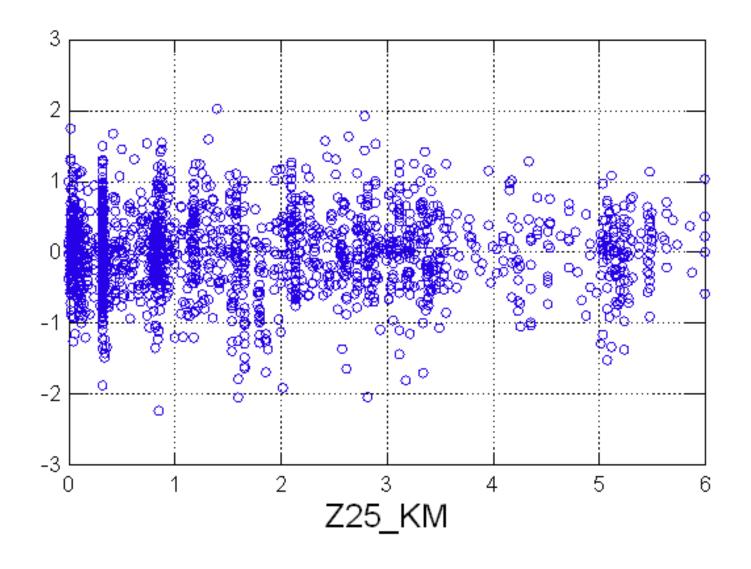
#### Within-Event vs. HW Term



## Within-Event vs. V<sub>S30</sub>

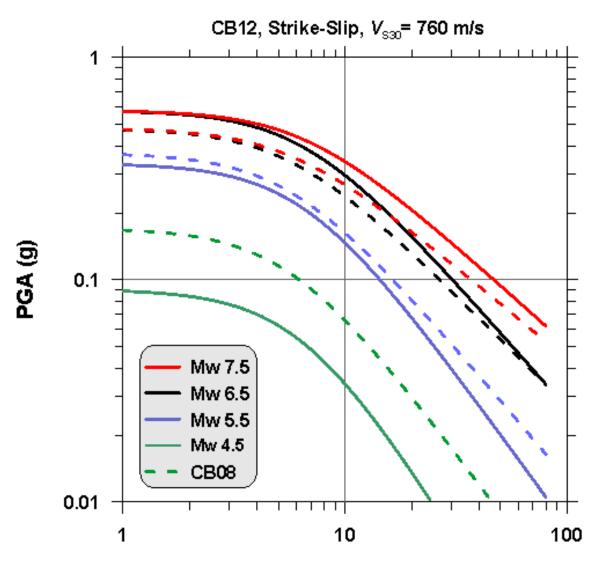


## Within-Event vs. Z<sub>2.5</sub>



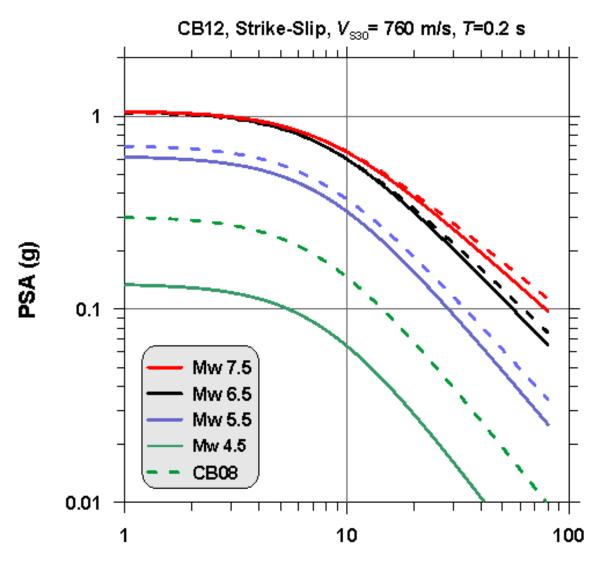
# Comparison With 2008 NGA-West1 GMPE

## PGA, SS, Dip=90, $V_{S30}$ =760



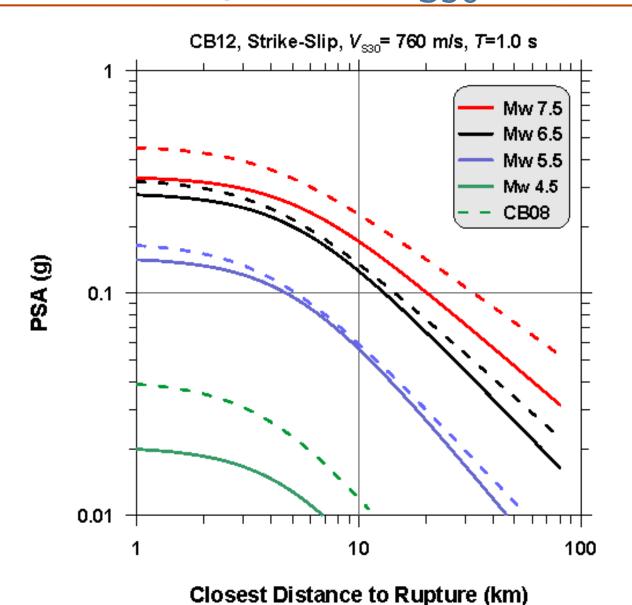
Closest Distance to Rupture (km)

## T=0.2s, SS, Dip=90, $V_{S30}=760$

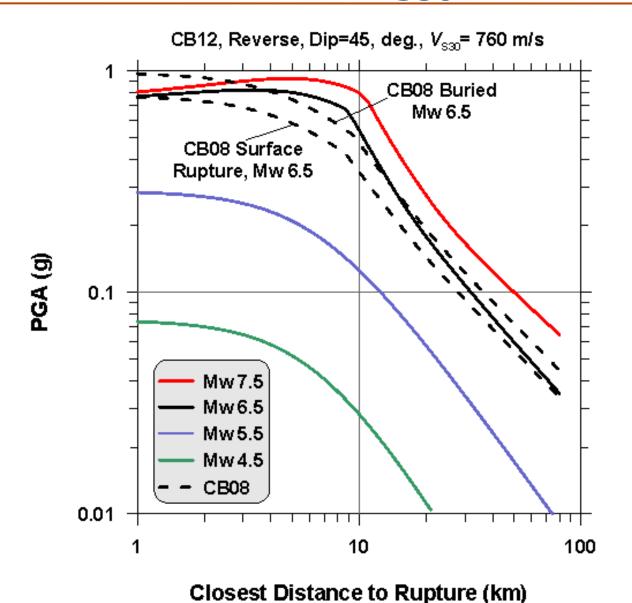


Closest Distance to Rupture (km)

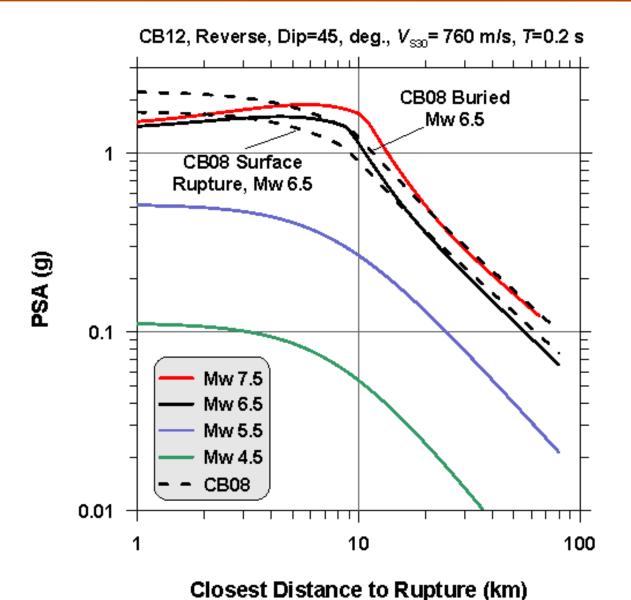
## T=1s, SS, Dip=90, $V_{S30}=760$



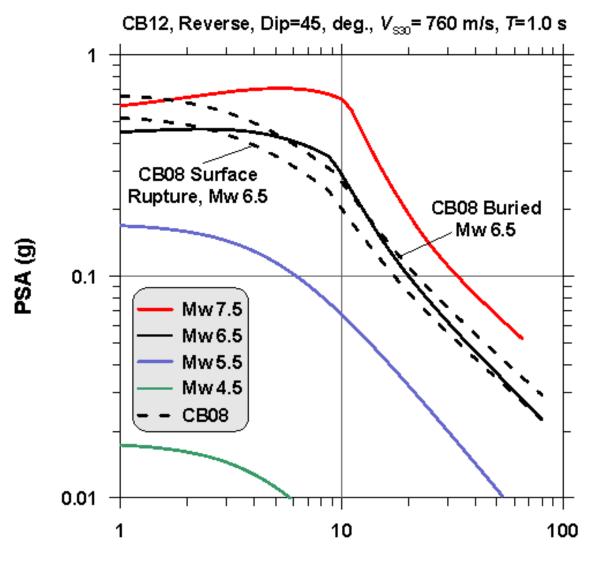
#### PGA, RV, Dip=45, $V_{S30}$ =760



## T=0.2s, RV, Dip=45, $V_{S30}=760$



#### T=1s, RV, Dip=45, $V_{S30}=760$



Closest Distance to Rupture (km)

# Work to be Completed by Project End

#### Work in Progress

- Evaluate and include effects of directivity
- Evaluate new nonlinear site term
- Add regional anelastic attenuation terms
- Magnitude-dependent standard deviation
- Develop vertical GMPE